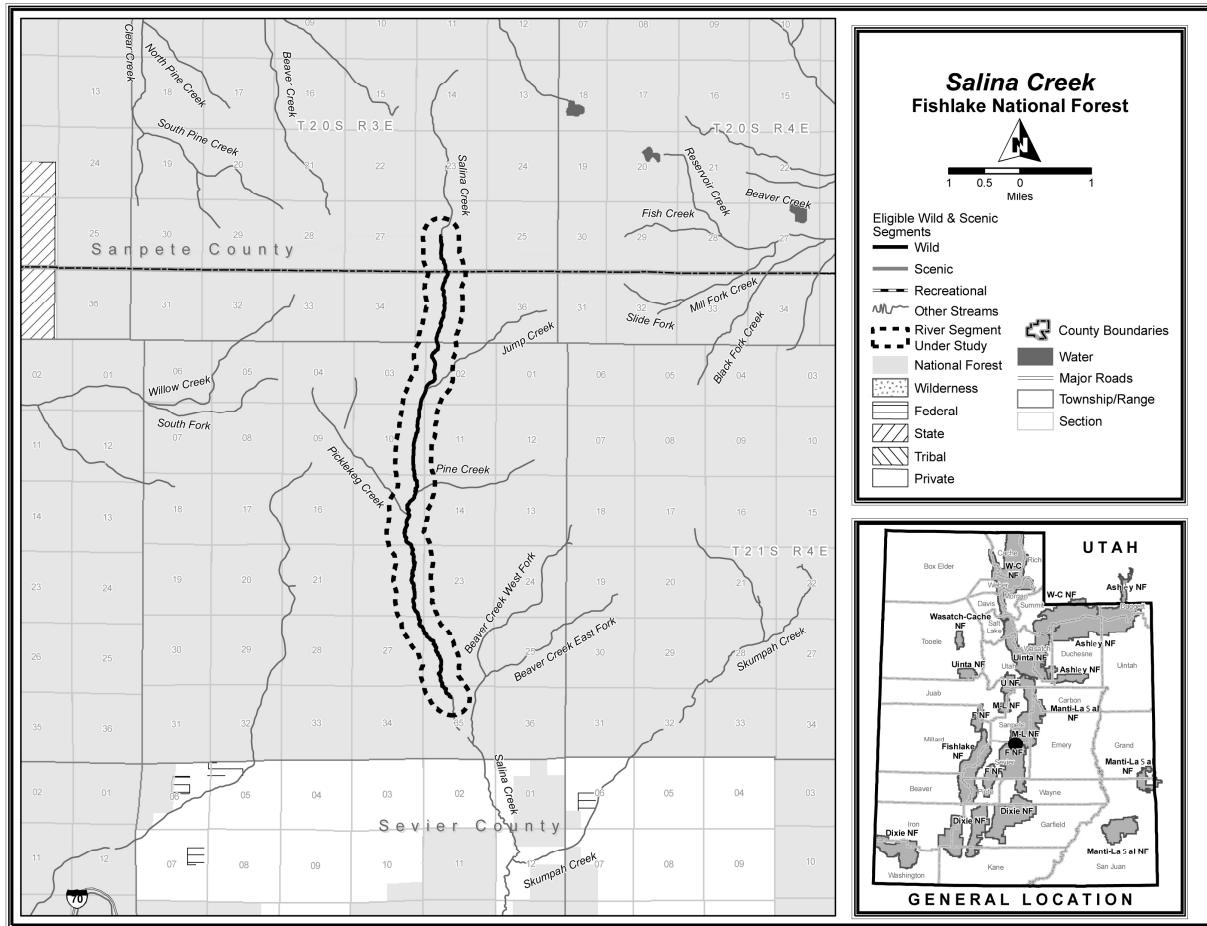


Salina Creek Suitability Evaluation Report (SER)



STUDY AREA SUMMARY

Name of River: Salina Creek

River Mileage:

Studied: 32 miles, from the headwaters to confluence with Sevier River near Salina

Eligible: 6 miles, downstream from the Forest boundary to the “second crossing” of Salina Creek.

Location:

Salina Creek	Fishlake National Forest, Richfield Ranger District, Sevier County, Utah		Congressional District 3	
	Start	End	Classification	Miles
Segment 1	NE ¼, SW ¼, Sect. 26, T.20S., R.3E., SLM	SE ¼, NW ¼, Sect. 35, T.21S., R.3E., SLM	Wild	7.4*

* The mileage of this segment has been changed from an ocular estimate of mileage to mileage that was calculated using GIS

Location of Eligible Segment:

Segment 1 – From the Forest boundary in Gunnison Valley to the “second crossing” of Salina Creek, upstream from the confluence with Beaver Creek.

Physical Description of River Segment: Salina Creek flows south from its headwaters in the Order Mountains, which are part of the southern extension of the Wasatch Plateau. Salina Creek is fed from snowmelt accumulated from Black Mountain (10,782 feet), Mt. Musinia (10,984 feet), Water Hollow, and Snow Corral Ridges. In addition, several springs also provide water to the creek.

The creek has excellent structure, large woody debris and pool/riffle ratios. The stream has low sediment ratios. The upper part is rather narrow. Below the Pickle Keg Creek tributary the stream widens.

ELIGIBILITY

Name and Date of Eligibility Document: Fishlake and Dixie National Forest Wild and Scenic River Evaluation (2004, Pg. 11)

Determination of Free-flow: There are no known diversions of Salina Creek on Forest Service Lands. However, multiple diversions and small dams occur on the lower sections of Salina Creek (below the eligible segment).

Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs):

Recreational – Native Bonneville cutthroat and nonnative salmonids occupy the creek and provide a quality fishing experience. Although it is unlikely to catch a trophy fish from Salina Creek, the creek offers an exceptional fishing experience. Upper Salina Creek is somewhat remote and receives low fishing pressure. The creek has excellent structure, large woody debris, and pool/riffle ratios. Many streams in this area lack those characteristics. The stream has low sediment levels; this is especially remarkable considering the parent material in the area. The upper part is rather narrow, which provides an expert-level fly-fishing challenge. Below the Pickle Keg Creek tributary, the stream widens, which provides easier fly-fishing opportunities.

CLASSIFICATION

Basis for the Classification of River – Wild

No roads exist along this segment of Salina Creek.

SUITABILITY REPORT

Landownership and Land Uses – About 1,920 acres of National Forest Service System Lands are within the river corridor. The National Forest Service is the only land holder within the corridor of the eligible segment.

River Mile	Ownership	Acres
	Fishlake National Forest	1,920

The eligible segment passes through Management Area 9A (MA-9A) according to the Fishlake National Forest Plan. MA-9A has a management emphasis on protection of riparian and aquatic ecosystems. The area provides multiple uses.

Water Resources Development – No existing structures are known along the stream corridor within the eligible segment. There are no known plans for future water resources development. Designation into the Wild and Scenic river system does not affect existing, valid water rights.

Transportation, Facilities, and Other Developments – Salina Creek flows in a southern direction on

the National Forest. Vehicular access exists just below the eligible segment via Forest Road (FS 009) and above the segment from the Skyline Drive (FS 001). A horse and foot trails parallels the creek to the east generally less than one mile from the stream.

The entire segment is within the White Mountain inventoried roadless area.

Mineral and Energy Resource Activities – Salina Creek is near an extensive underground coal deposit that has been actively mined for many years. No known structures are located within the corridor of the eligible segment. There are no known proposals for mineral and energy resource activities within the stream corridor.

Grazing Activities – This segment of Salina Creek passes through one active cattle grazing allotment (Salina Creek Allotment). A moderate level of livestock grazing occurs within the riparian corridor.

Recreation Activities – The creek and adjacent terrain is used as a base area for recreation activities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and camping. “Second Crossing” (just below the eligible segment) is a popular dispersed camping area.

Other Resource Activities – None

Special Designations – None

Socio-Economic Environment – This segment of Salina Creek is about 25 miles upstream from Salina, Utah (pop. 2,400) and a remote part of Sevier County (pop. 21,000). Sevier County’s largest employment sectors are non-farm proprietors, trade, government, and services.

Current Administration and Funding Needs if Designated – The current administering agency is USFS. No land acquisition would be necessary.

The following information is based on 2001 data, which doesn’t account for inflation over the past six years, but is the best available data. If a river is designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational, the actual cost of preparing the comprehensive river management plan would average \$200,000 per plan for 86 segments, which would cost approximately \$17.2 million the first two to three years following designation. It was estimated that annual management costs for a high complexity river would be \$200,000; a moderate complexity river would be \$50,000; and a low complexity river at \$25,000. Using an average of complexity costs, it would cost the Forest Service around \$7.8 million annually for 86 segments. (Estimated Costs of Wild and Scenic Rivers Program - V. 091104)

SUITABILITY FACTOR ASSESSMENT

(1) The extent to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the shared preservation and administration of the river, including costs, should it be proposed for inclusion in the National System.

There has been no demonstrated or potential commitment to share preservation and/or administration.

(2) The state/local government’s ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands. Include any local zoning and/or land use controls that appear to conflict with protection of river values.

Not applicable, as the land through which this segment flows is all federally owned.

(3) Support or opposition to designation.

The Sevier County Commission has expressed opposition to designation. There were no expressions of support for designation during scoping.

The Forest received little specific comment on the DEIS concerning Salina Creek. One group (Grand Canyon Trust) supported suitability of this segment along with other eligible segments on this and other adjacent Forests. There were no other expressions of support for designation in the comment letters we received. None of the three organized campaigns supported a positive suitability finding for this segment.

In summary, there is little interest in seeing this river segment designated. Some, who did comment, questioned whether the additional protections available under wild and scenic rivers designation would be necessary to protect this segment of Salina Creek.

(4) The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies and in meeting regional objectives.

Not applicable, as the county plan is silent on Wild and Scenic rivers in general and Salina Creek in particular. Designation would not be inconsistent with current forest plan.

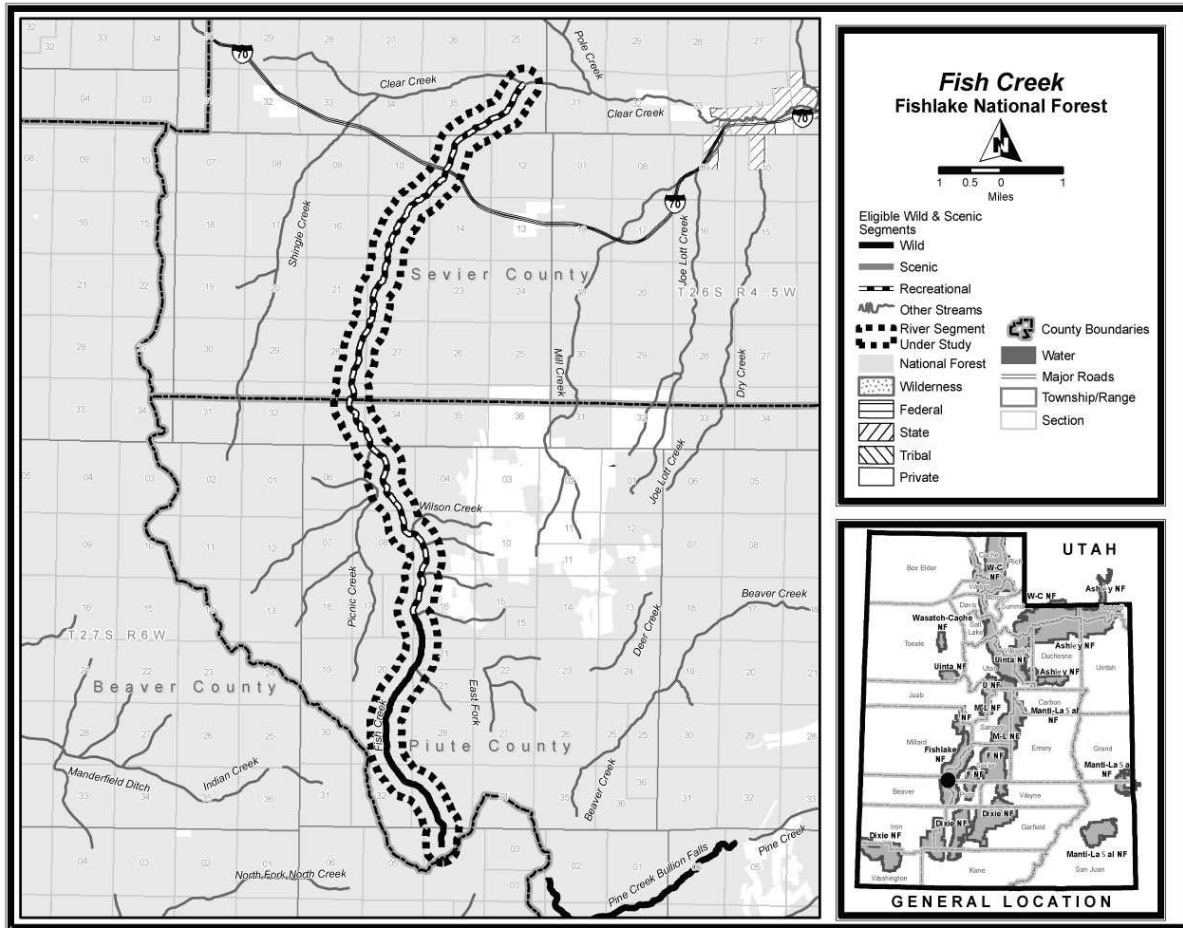
(5) Contribution to river system or basin integrity.

Designation of this creek would not contribute to river system or basin integrity. No other portions of the river system or basin have been designated.

(6) Demonstrated or potential commitment for public volunteers, partnerships, and/or stewardship commitments for management and/or funding of the river segment.

No commitment has been expressed.

Fish Creek Suitability Evaluation Report (SER)



STUDY AREA SUMMARY

Name of River: Fish Creek

River Mileage:

Studied: 17 miles, from its point of origin to its confluence with Clear Creek
Eligible: Same

Location:

Fish Creek	Fishlake National Forest, Beaver Ranger District, Sevier and Piute Counties, Utah		Congressional District UT -2 UT-3	
	Start	End	Classification	Miles
Segment 1	NE ¼, NW ¼, Sect 4, T.28S., R.5W., SLM	NW ¼, SW ¼, Sect. 16, T.27S., R.5W., SLM	Wild	4.3*
Segment 2	NW ¼, SW ¼, Sect. 16, T.27S., R.5W., SLM	NW ¼, NE ¼, Sect. 36, T.25S., R.5W., SLM	Recreational	10.5*

* The mileage of this segment has been changed from an ocular estimate of mileage to mileage that was calculated using GIS

Location:

Segment 1 – Headwaters to the confluence of Trapper Creek in section 16, as Wild.

Segment 2 – From the confluence of Trapper Creek in section 16 to the confluence with Clear Creek, as Recreational.

Physical Description of River Segment: Fish Creek is one of the longest creeks without impoundments on the Fishlake Forest. It has a large volume of water and high potential for future fisheries development. Fish Creek begins life as a first order tributary and ends up as a third order stream by the time it reaches Clear Creek.

Fish Creek flows northward from its source between Mt. Belknap and Mt. Baldy, both located in the Tushar Mountains. Fish Creek flows for approximately 3.5 miles across National Forest land before it passes the western edge of the Gold Mountain Mining District. The total length of Fish Creek is approximately 17 miles. It accumulates the flow from numerous tributaries before it merges with Clear Creek about 1 mile upstream of Pole Creek.

An extensive riparian zone exists along Fish Creek on National Forest System lands with riparian vegetation consisting of willows, ash, cottonwoods, sedges, and grasses. As one moves away from the stream, vegetation changes to forms more typical of high plateau environments and includes coniferous trees at the higher elevations. The subalpine zone includes mountain brush, high plateau species, and understory plants.

ELIGIBILITY

Name and Date of Eligibility Document: Fishlake and Dixie National Forest Wild and Scenic River Evaluation (2004, Pg. 15)

Determination of Free-flow: There are no known diversions of Fish Creek on Forest Service Lands. The source of Fish Creek is on federal land and has locally been impacted by seasonal grazing. Historically, Fish Creek was impounded by two hydroelectric plants and a sawmill.

Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs):

Prehistoric/Historic – Near the headwaters region, Fish Creek flows near the edge of the Gold Mountain Mining District. Gold was first discovered in Fish Creek but the only sizeable mine near Fish Creek was the Trappers' Pride. The Trappers' Pride Lode was above Fish Creek near Tip Top Peak. Fish Creek was the site of two hydroelectric power plants that supplied the Kimberly community with electricity. The volume of water in Fish Creek fluctuated, so the creek was supplemented with water from other creeks via a steel and wood penstock. These plants were built by Charles Skoogaurd who later built the Fish Lake Lodge. There was also a sizeable sawmill close to the confluence of Fish Creek and Clear Creek. Evidence exists that the area of Fish Creek has been used historically by the Fremont Indian culture and more recently by the Utes.

Wildlife/ Ecology – Dense riparian vegetation along with an intact watershed exists in the upper Fish Creek drainage. The Forest Service has designated the upper watershed as the Fish Creek Research Natural Area. The lower portion of the watershed has been impacted more by human intervention but still retains the important components to sustain ecological integrity. The entire watershed provides important habitat for neotropical and resident avifauna, deer and other mammals, amphibians, and reptile species.

Fish – Historically, this stream course supported native Bonneville cutthroat trout. Currently, Fish Creek supports non-native salmonid populations; however, remnant populations of native Bonneville cutthroat

trout may exist in the headwaters and supporting tributaries. Native cyprinids, suckers, sculpins, and dace exist in the lower portion of Fish Creek. Fish Creek has a large volume of water and high potential for future fisheries development.

CLASSIFICATION

Basis for the Classification of River: Segment 1 – Wild; Segment 2 – Recreational

Vehicular accesses to the creek exist at the lower, northern end of the watercourse near County Road 4, which is adjacent to Interstate 70. Access to Fish Creek is limited to several historic mining routes and a hiking trail along the lower one-half of the drainage. A portion of Fish Creek from I-70 south for approximately three miles is paralleled by an old road and ATV trail that receives moderate use.

SUITABILITY REPORT

Landownership and Land Uses – There are about 5440 acres of NFS lands within the segment corridor. There are three small, inaccessible private land tracts. These tracts were sites of historic hydroelectric power sites. The sites total less than 10 acres of private land within the river corridor.

River Mile	Ownership	Acres
0 - 6	USFS – (The headwaters are within the Fish Creek Research Natural Area)	
6 - 17	USFS	
	Total	5440

The stream passes through Management Area 10A (MA-10A), MA-3B, and MA-4A according to the Fishlake National Forest Plan. MA-10A is a research natural area with an emphasis on research, study, observations, monitoring, and educational activities that are nondestructive and non manipulative and maintain unmodified conditions. MA-3A has a management emphasis on non-motorized recreation outside of wilderness areas. MA-4A has a management emphasis on fish habitat improvement. The area provides multiple uses.

Water Resources Development – No existing diversions or planned water developments are known along the stream corridor. Designation into the Wild and Scenic river system does not affect existing, valid water rights.

Transportation, Facilities, and Other Developments – Fish Creek flows across the Fishlake National Forest for most of its length. Vehicular access to the creek exists at the lower, northern end of the watercourse near County Road 4, which is adjacent to Interstate 70 (I-70). Access to Fish Creek is limited to several historic mining routes and a hiking trail along the lower one-half of the drainage. A portion of Fish Creek from I-70 south for approximately 3 miles is paralleled by an old road and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail that receives moderate use. The portion from I-70 to the Clear Creek road is easy to hike with evidence of some ATV use. There are a couple of places on the southern reaches of the stream that are accessible by four-wheel drive vehicles and ATVs.

The upper reaches of the segment are within the Tushar Mountain inventoried roadless area.

Mineral and Energy Resource Activities – There is considerable historical mining development in the adjacent area of the Gold Mountain Mining District. The Kimberly area of the Gold Mountain Mining District attracts considerable interest in the mining history of Utah. The Gold Mountain Mining District was very active in the late 1800s and left a considerable legacy of mining artifacts that are protected and managed by the Forest Service. The remains of two hydroelectric power plants exist along Fish Creek. These plants were the first hydroelectric plants in the area. There are no known plans for future mineral and energy resource activities.

Grazing Activities – Fish Creek passes through two active cattle grazing allotments (Joe Lott – Fish Creek Allotment and Clear Creek Allotment). The Fish Creek corridor receives a moderate level of livestock use. The Clear Creek Valley area has a long agriculture and ranching history. Historically, cattle ranchers used the high meadows and riparian areas along streams for cattle forage, and Clear Creek canyon was used as a corridor for moving animals from western Utah to the high plateaus to the east.

Recreation Activities – Several non-motorized trails parallel portions of Fish Creek. A portion of Fish Creek from I-70 south for approximately 3 miles is paralleled by an old road and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail that receives moderate use. Fish Creek is near popular areas including the Kimberly mining district, the Fremont Indian State park, and the Castle Rock Campground.

Other Resource Activities – None

Special Designations – The headwaters of Fish Creek is within a Research Natural Area designated by the Chief of the Forest Service.

Socio-Economic Environment – Upper Fish Creek is in a remote part of Piute County (pop. 1,400). Piute County's largest employment sectors are agriculture, government, and non-farm proprietors. Lower Fish Creek is in a remote part of Sevier County (pop. 21,000). Sevier County's largest employment sectors are non-farm proprietors, trade, government, and services.

Current Administration and Funding Needs if Designated – The current administering agency is USFS. No land acquisition would be necessary.

The following information is based on 2001 data, which doesn't account for inflation over the past six years, but is the best available data. If a river is designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational, the actual cost of preparing the comprehensive river management plan would average \$200,000 per plan for 86 segments, which would cost approximately \$17.2 million the first two to three years following designation. It was estimated that annual management costs for a high complexity river would be \$200,000; a moderate complexity river would be \$50,000; and a low complexity river at \$25,000. Using an average of complexity costs, it would cost the Forest Service around \$7.8 million annually for 86 segments. (Estimated Costs of Wild and Scenic Rivers Program - V. 091104)

SUITABILITY FACTOR ASSESSMENT:

(1) The extent to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the shared preservation and administration of the river, including costs, should it be proposed for inclusion in the National System.

There has been no demonstrated or potential commitment to share preservation and/or administration.

(2) The state/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands. Include any local zoning and/or land use controls that appear to conflict with protection of river values.

Nearly all of the river corridor is on federally owned land. Less than 10 acres of the corridor is on private land within Piute County. Those tracts of private land are zoned "agriculture".

(3) Support or opposition to designation.

During scoping, a private party expressed opposition to designation, largely based on conflicts with potential mineral development. Opposition to suitability relative to mineral development was also central in comment letters received. None of the three organized campaigns supported a positive suitability finding for this segment.

The Sevier County Commission initially expressed opposition to any designation. However, after further

consideration during recent conversation with Allen Rowley (Fishlake NF Supervisor) in which he noted that designation should not interfere with present mineral or water rights issues; the commissioners stated they would now be in support of suitability towards Fish Creek's designation.

(4) The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies and in meeting regional objectives.

Not applicable; both county plans are silent on Wild and Scenic rivers in general and Fish Creek in particular. Designation would not be inconsistent with current Forest plan.

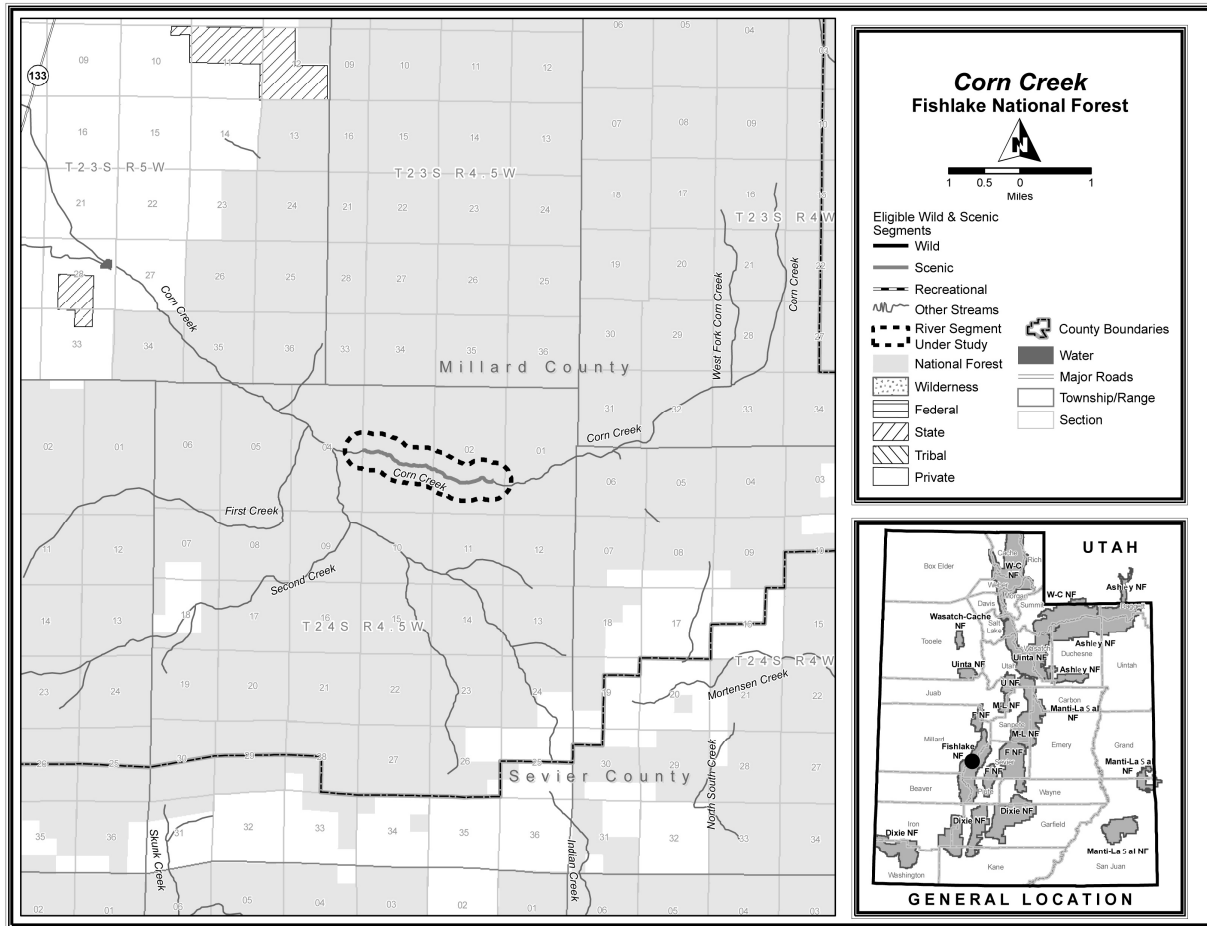
(5) Contribution to river system or basin integrity.

These segments represent the entire Fish Creek system. The Fish Creek system is a small part of the Clear Creek basin.

(6) Demonstrated or potential commitment for public volunteers, partnerships, and/or stewardship commitments for management and/or funding of the river segment.

No commitment has been expressed.

Corn Creek Suitability Evaluation Report (SER)



STUDY AREA SUMMARY

Name of River: Corn Creek

River Mileage:

Studied: 14 miles, from the headwaters to private land

Eligible: 2 miles, from the confluence with Big Springs down to the confluence with Monk Springs Creek.

Location:

Corn Creek	Fishlake National Forest, Fillmore Ranger District, Millard County, Utah		Congressional District 3	
	Start	End	Classification	Miles
Segment 1	NE ¼ SE ¼ Sect. 2, T 24 S, R 4 W, SLM	NW ¼ NW ¼ Sect. 3, T 24 S, R 4 W, SLM	Scenic	2

Physical Description of River Segment: Corn Creek flows west from its headwaters in the Pahvant Mountain range. Corn Creek is supported by snowmelt accumulated from Sunset Peak (10,088 feet), Middle Mountain (7,344 feet), and Leavitt's Peak (8,640 feet). In addition, several springs provide water.

The West Fork and East Fork of Corn Creek provide the primary water for the system. The East Fork of Corn Creek begins at an elevation of about 8,500 feet and ends at 5,015 feet, for a drop of approximately

3,485 feet. As Corn Creek leaves the National Forest, it flows across private lands before it is dispersed through irrigation canals and drainage ditches near Kanosh.

Perennial flows in Corn Creek provide quality aquatic habitat all year.

ELIGIBILITY

Name and Date of Eligibility Document: Fishlake and Dixie National Forest Wild and Scenic River Evaluation (2004, Pg. 20)

Determination of Free-flow: There are no known diversions of Corn Creek within the eligible segment on Forest Service Lands. The natural stream flow of the river is unimpaired.

Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Recreational – The best fishing experience on Corn Creek occurs in the non-motorized segment, below Big Springs. Within that segment, an angler might catch a large native trout in a semi-primitive setting. Above Big Springs, there is too little water to sustain a quality fishery. Below Monk Springs Creek, the motorized access alters the fishing experience.

The entire length of Corn Creek receives high recreation use. Specifically, the Adelaide campground near the confluence with Second Creek is heavily used seasonally. Recreationally, the lower 3.5 mile section of Corn Creek, through Kanosh Canyon, has vehicular access via a Forest Service road. The lower portion of Corn Creek is used by ATVs and equestrians. The upper two-thirds of Corn Creek are designated non-motorized access only. Some horse use exists in the area.

CLASSIFICATION

Basis for the Classification of River– Scenic

Segment is accessed by a horse and foot trail. In the past, the trail was open to and accessed by motorized vehicles. That past access is still clearly evident.

SUITABILITY REPORT

Landownership and Land Uses – About 640 acres of National Forest Service System Lands are within the river corridor. The National Forest Service is the only land holder within the corridor of the eligible segment.

River Mile	Ownership	Acres
	Fishlake National Forest	640

The stream corridor is within Management Area 9F (MA-9F) and MA-4A according to the Fishlake National Forest Plan. MA-9F has a management emphasis on improving watershed conditions. MA-4A has a management emphasis on fish habitat improvement. The area provides multiple uses.

Water Resources Development – There are no known diversions of Corn Creek within the eligible segment on Forest Service Lands. There are no known plans for future water resources development. Designation into the Wild and Scenic river system does not affect existing, valid water rights.

Transportation, Facilities, and Other Developments – A foot and horse trail runs follows the length of the eligible segment. The segment is not within an Inventoried Roadless Area.

Mineral and Energy Resource Activities – Historically, mining exploration occurred along the lower portions of Corn Creek. There are no known plans for future mineral and energy resource activities.

Grazing Activities – the eligible segment is within an active cattle grazing allotment (Corn Creek Allotment). The segment receives a moderate level of livestock activity.

Recreation Activities – The creek and adjacent terrain serve as a base area for recreational activities such

as hiking, horseback riding, and camping. Adelaide campground (two miles downstream) is a developed Forest Service recreational and camping area.

Other Resource Activities – None

Special Designations – None

Socio-Economic Environment – The eligible segment is about 7 miles upstream from the community of Kanosh (pop. 476). Millard county's largest employment sectors are non-farm proprietors, agriculture, government, and trade. Primary use of the segment is by local residents.

Current Administration and Funding Needs if Designated – The current administering agency is USFS. No land acquisition would be necessary.

The following information is based on 2001 data, which doesn't account for inflation over the past six years, but is the best available data. If a river is designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational, the actual cost of preparing the comprehensive river management plan would average \$200,000 per plan for 86 segments, which would cost approximately \$17.2 million the first two to three years following designation. It was estimated that annual management costs for a high complexity river would be \$200,000; a moderate complexity river would be \$50,000; and a low complexity river at \$25,000. Using an average of complexity costs, it would cost the Forest Service around \$7.8 million annually for 86 segments. (Estimated Costs of Wild and Scenic Rivers Program - V. 091104)

SUITABILITY FACTOR ASSESSMENT

(1) The extent to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the shared preservation and administration of the river, including costs, should it be proposed for inclusion in the National System.

There has been no demonstrated or potential commitment to share preservation and/or administration.

(2) The state/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands. Include any local zoning and/or land use controls that appear to conflict with protection of river values.

Not applicable, as the land through which this segment flows is all federally owned.

(3) Support or opposition to designation.

The Millard County Commission has expressed opposition to designation. During scoping a private citizen expressed opposition to any designation. None of the three organized campaigns supported a positive suitability finding for this segment.

Except for one group (Grand Canyon Trust) who supported suitability of this segment along with other eligible segments on this and other adjacent Forests, there were no expressions of support for designation.

(4) The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies and in meeting regional objectives.

The county plan is silent on Wild and Scenic rivers in general and Corn Creek in particular. Designation would not be inconsistent with current forest plan.

(5) Contribution to river system or basin integrity.

The segment does not contribute to basin integrity. The eligible segment is one seventh of the creek on NFS land. The creek is diverted for agricultural purposes and does not connect to the larger basin integrity.

(6) Demonstrated or potential commitment for public volunteers, partnerships, and/or stewardship commitments for management and/or funding of the river segment.

No commitment has been expressed.

Pine Creek Bullion Falls
Fishlake National Forest

Eligible Wild & Scenic Segments

- Wild
- Scenic
- Recreational
- Other Streams
- River Segment
- Under Study
- National Forest
- Wilderness
- Federal
- State
- Tribal
- Private

County Boundaries

- Water
- Major Roads
- Township/Range
- Section

Scale: 1 0.5 0 1 Miles

General Location Map of Utah showing various National Forests and the location of the Pine Creek Bullion Falls area (indicated by a black dot).

Name of River: Pine Creek/ Bullion Falls

Studied: 10.7 miles, from its head waters to its confluence with the Sevier River
Eligible: 4 miles, from its headwaters to Bullion Falls

Location:				
Pine Creek	Fishlake National Forest, Beaver Ranger District, Piute County, Utah		Congressional District UT-2	
	Start	End	Classification	Miles
Segment 1	NW ¼, NW ¼, Sect. 11, T 27 S, R 5 W, SLM	NE ¼, NW ¼, Sect. 5, T 27 S, R 4 W, SLM	Wild	4

Appendix A – Suitability Evaluation Reports

before its confluence with the Sevier River near Marysvale.

ELIGIBILITY

Name and Date of Eligibility Document: Fishlake and Dixie National Forest Wild and Scenic River Evaluation (2004, Pg. 24)

Determination of Free-flow: There are no known diversions of Pine Creek within the eligible segment on Forest Service lands. The natural stream flow of the river is unimpaired.

Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Wildlife/ Ecology: Pine Creek flows support a quality riparian habitat zone along its course. The upper portion of the watershed (above Bullion Falls) is designated as a Research Natural Area.

Native Fish: The area provides remote location for native fisheries. Bullion Falls is a significant natural barrier that provides isolation for the upper segment. DWR is considering Bonneville cutthroat trout recovery in the upper portions of the watershed. Pine Creek drains a rather large undeveloped watershed. The stream has significant boulders and cobble structures which limits potential impacts from sediment.

CLASSIFICATION

Basis for the Classification of River– Wild

A foot trail exists upstream from Bullion Falls. No know infrastructure exists along the upper portions of Pine Creek.

SUITABILITY REPORT

Landownership and Land Uses – About 1,280 acres of National Forest Service System Lands are within the river corridor. The Fishlake National Forest Service is the only land holder within the corridor of the eligible segment.

River Mile	Ownership	Acres
	Fishlake National Forest	1,280

The eligible segment passes through Management Area 10A (MA-10A), and MA-3B according to the Fishlake National Forest Plan. MA-10A is a research natural area with an emphasis on research, study, observations, monitoring, and educational activities that are nondestructive and non manipulative and maintain unmodified conditions. MA-3A has a management emphasis on non-motorized recreation outside of wilderness areas. The area provides multiple uses.

Mineral and Energy Resource Activities – Historically, mining exploration occurred along the lower portions of Pine Creek. Several structures are located in the lower portions of Pine Creek. No known infrastructure exists along the upper corridor of Pine Creek. The area is known to contain valuable minerals and periodically, interest in development is expressed. However, there are no known proposals for mineral and energy resource activities.

Water Resources Development – No existing structures are known along the stream corridor within the eligible segment. There are no known plans for future water resources development. Designation into the Wild and Scenic river system does not affect existing, valid water rights.

Transportation, Facilities, and Other Developments – From Bullion Falls upstream, a foot trail exists. Two road rights of way exist below the falls and outside of the ¼ mile corridor. The entire segment is within the Bullion - Delano inventoried roadless area.

Grazing Activities – The eligible segment passes through one inactive cattle grazing allotment (Cottonwood grazing allotment).

Recreation Activities – The creek and adjacent terrain is used as a base area for recreational activities such as hiking and camping. A semi-developed Forest Service recreation area occurs near Bullion Falls. A foot trail follows the upper portions of the creek.

Other Resource Activities – None

Special Designations – Part of the headwaters of Pine Creek is within a Research Natural Area designated by the Chief of the Forest Service.

Socio-Economic Environment – Upper Pine Creek is a remote part of Piute County (pop. 1,400). Piute County's largest employment sectors are agriculture, government, and non-farm proprietors.

Current Administration and Funding Needs if Designated – The current administering agency is USFS. No land acquisition would be necessary.

The following information is based on 2001 data, which doesn't account for inflation over the past six years, but is the best available data. If a river is designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational, the actual cost of preparing the comprehensive river management plan would average \$200,000 per plan for 86 segments, which would cost approximately \$17.2 million the first two to three years following designation. It was estimated that annual management costs for a high complexity river would be \$200,000; a moderate complexity river would be \$50,000; and a low complexity river at \$25,000. Using an average of complexity costs, it would cost the Forest Service around \$7.8 million annually for 86 segments. (Estimated Costs of Wild and Scenic Rivers Program - V. 091104)

SUITABILITY FACTOR ASSESSMENT:

(1) The extent to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the shared preservation and administration of the river, including costs, should it be proposed for inclusion in the National System.

There has been no demonstrated or potential commitment to share preservation and/or administration.

(2) The state/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands. Include any local zoning and/or land use controls that appear to conflict with protection of river values.

Not applicable, as the land through which this segment flows is all federally owned.

(3) Support or opposition to designation.

During scoping a private party expressed opposition to designation. The rationale was largely based on conflicts with potential mineral development. None of the three organized campaigns supported a positive suitability finding for this segment.

Comment letters received were generally opposed to designation; with the exception of the Grand Canyon Trust, who supported suitability of this segment along with other eligible segments on this and other adjacent Forests.

(4) The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies and in meeting regional objectives.

Not applicable, as the county plan is silent on Wild and Scenic rivers in general and Pine Creek in particular. Designation would not be inconsistent with current forest plan.

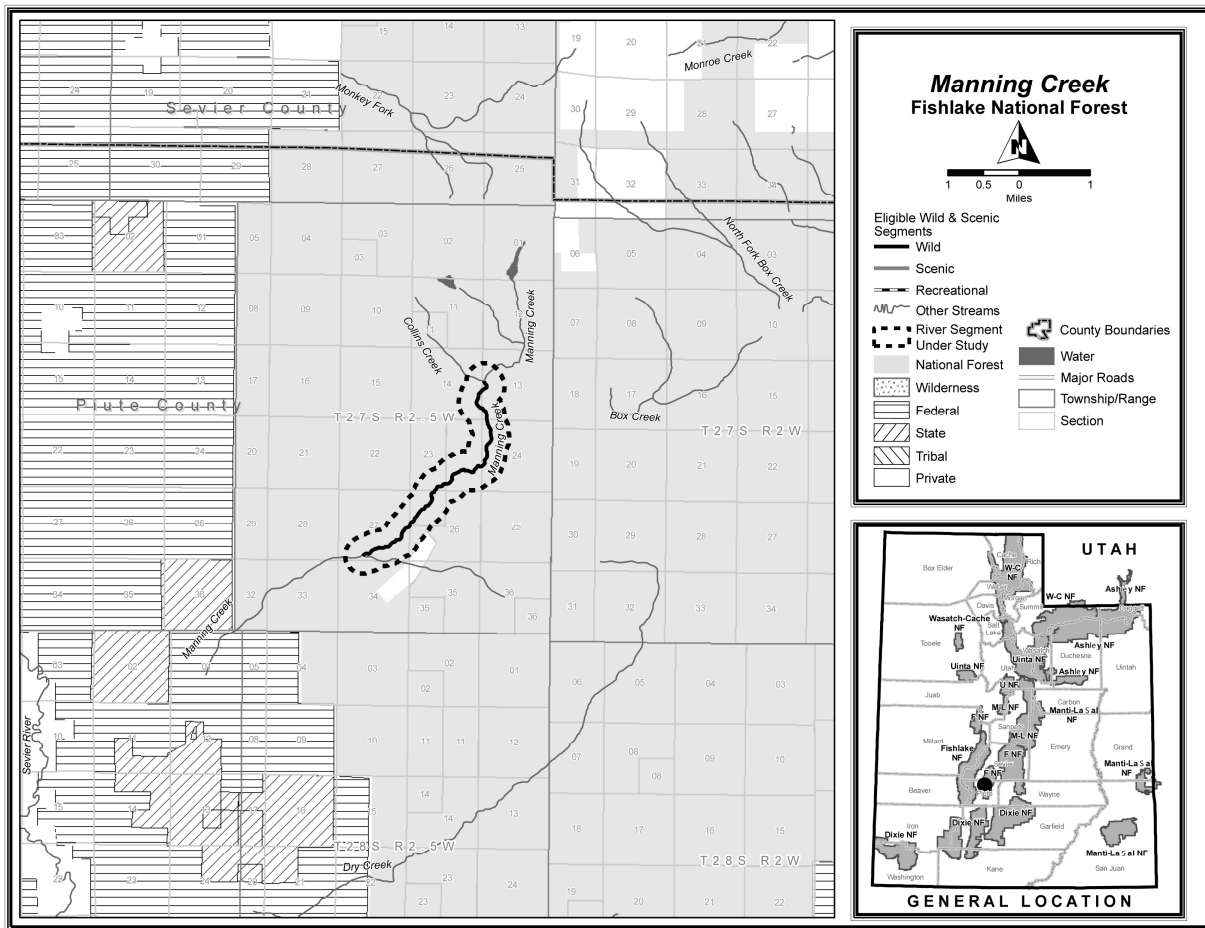
(5) Contribution to river system or basin integrity.

Designation of Pine Creek would not contribute to river system or basin integrity. No other portions of the river system or basin have been designated.

(6) Demonstrated or potential commitment for public volunteers, partnerships, and/or stewardship commitments for management and/or funding of the river segment.

No commitment has been expressed.

Manning Creek Suitability Evaluation Report (SER)



STUDY AREA SUMMARY

Name of River: Manning Creek

River Mileage:

Studied: 9.5 miles, Manning Meadows Reservoir to the Forest Service boundary near the Blackbird mine.

Eligible: 6.5 miles, downstream from the confluence of Collins Creek to the confluence of Straight Creek.

Location:

Manning Creek	Fishlake National Forest, Richfield Ranger District, Piute County, Utah		Congressional District 2	
	Start	End	Classification	Miles
Segment 1	SW ¼, NW ¼, Sect. 13, T.27S., R.2 ½ W., SLM	SE ¼, SW ¼, Sect. 27, T.27S., R.2 ½ W., SLM	Wild	3.8*

* The mileage of this segment has been changed from an ocular estimate of mileage to mileage that was calculated using GIS

Physical Description of River Segment: The watercourse flows southwest from the confluence of Collins Creek. The watershed has several springs that provide water to the creek in addition to releases from Manning Meadows Reservoir and Barney Lake. Manning Creek is characterized by deep pools

scoured by log and rock pourovers as well as undercut banks.

ELIGIBILITY

Name and Date of Eligibility Document: Fishlake and Dixie National Forest Wild and Scenic River Evaluation (addendum, 2007)

Determination of Free-flow: There are no known diversions of Manning Creek on National Forest within the eligible segment, below Manning Meadows Reservoir.

Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Fish: Manning Creek supports an important population of Bonneville cutthroat trout. This native cutthroat trout requires good water quality and diversity of habitat. The State of Utah owns a water right for the stream, which supports instream flow. The canyon that holds the middle segment is very rugged, remote, and dominated by natural processes.

CLASSIFICATION

Basis for the Classification of River – Wild

No roads exist along this segment of Manning Creek.

SUITABILITY REPORT

Landownership and Land Uses – About 2,080 acres of National Forest Service System Lands are within the river corridor. The National Forest Service is the only land holder within the corridor of the eligible segment.

River Mile	Ownership	Acres
	Fishlake National Forest	2,080

The eligible segment passes through Management Area 4A (MA-4A) according to the Fishlake National Forest Plan. MA-4A has a management emphasis on fish habitat improvement. The area provides multiple uses.

Water Resources Development – No existing structures are known along the stream corridor within the eligible segment. There are no known plans for future water resources development. Designation into the Wild and Scenic river system does not affect existing, valid water rights.

Transportation, Facilities, and Other Developments – Manning Creek flows in a southwesterly direction on the National Forest for most of its length. Vehicular access to the creek exists at the upper end of the watercourse near Manning Meadows Reservoir. The Paiute ATV trail crosses the creek below Manning Meadows Reservoir. The lower 1-mile section of Manning Creek, to the Blackbird Mine, has road and ATV access. A foot/horse trail runs along the middle 6.5 miles of Manning Creek.

The entire eligible segment is within the Marysvale Peak inventoried roadless area.

Mineral and Energy Resource Activities – Blackbird Mine (inactive) is located along the lower 1-mile section of Manning Creek (below the eligible segment). There are no known proposals for mineral and energy resource activities.

Grazing Activities – This segment of Manning Creek passes through one active cattle grazing allotment (the Manning Creek Allotment). Actual livestock use along the eligible segment is very low.

Recreation Activities – The Paiute ATV Trail crosses Manning Creek below Manning Meadows Reservoir (above the eligible segment). Along the middle portions of Manning Creek, no known infrastructure exists. There is a non-motorized trail that follows the creek. The upper portion of this trail has received some ATV use. The upper portion of the creek and adjacent terrain have been used as a base

area for recreational activities such as hiking and camping. No developed campgrounds exist along the stream corridor.

Other Resource Activities – None

Special Designations – None.

Socio-Economic Environment – This segment of Manning Creek is in a remote part of Piute County (pop. 1,400). Piute County's largest employment sectors are agriculture, government, and non-farm proprietors.

Current Administration and Funding Needs if Designated – The current administering agency is USFS. No land acquisition would be necessary.

The following information is based on 2001 data, which doesn't account for inflation over the past six years, but is the best available data. If a river is designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational, the actual cost of preparing the comprehensive river management plan would average \$200,000 per plan for 86 segments, which would cost approximately \$17.2 million the first two to three years following designation. It was estimated that annual management costs for a high complexity river would be \$200,000; a moderate complexity river would be \$50,000; and a low complexity river at \$25,000. Using an average of complexity costs, it would cost the Forest Service around \$7.8 million annually for 86 segments. (Estimated Costs of Wild and Scenic Rivers Program - V. 091104)

SUITABILITY FACTOR ASSESSMENT

(1) The extent to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the shared preservation and administration of the river, including costs, should it be proposed for inclusion in the National System.

There has been no demonstrated or potential commitment to share preservation and/or administration.

(2) The state/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands. Include any local zoning and/or land use controls that appear to conflict with protection of river values.

Not applicable, as all of the land through which the segment flows is federally owned.

(3) Support or opposition to designation.

The Sevier County Commission has continued to express opposition to designation. In response to scoping, some non-profit organizations have expressed support for designation because of the segment's fish habitat and wildlife value. All of the three organized campaigns supported a positive finding of suitability for this segment.

Again, comment letters received were generally opposed to designation of this segment. An exception is the Grand Canyon Trust, who supports the suitability of Manning Creek along with a list of other eligible segments on this and other adjacent Forests.

(4) The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies and in meeting regional objectives.

Not applicable, as the county plan is silent on Wild and Scenic rivers in general and Manning Creek in particular. Designation would not be inconsistent with current forest plan.

(5) Contribution to river system or basin integrity.

Designation of this creek would not contribute to river system or basin integrity. No other portions of the river system or basin have been designated.

(6) Demonstrated or potential commitment for public volunteers, partnerships, and/or stewardship commitments for management and/or funding of the river segment. No commitment has been expressed.